

The Constitution.

Entered at Post Office, Atlanta, Ga., December 11, 1879.

During the coming year—a year that will witness the progress and culmination of the most interesting political contest that has ever taken place in this country—every citizen and every thoughtful man will be compelled to rely upon the newspapers for information. While the best *American* *Constitution* is recognized, referred to and quoted from as the leading southern journal—as the organ and vehicle of the best southern thought and belief—and at home its course is to be followed for the benefit of the freshest comment, and for all matters of special and current interest. The *Constitution* contains more and later telegraphic news than any other Georgia paper, and this particular feature will be largely added to during the coming year. All the news gathered from the various parts of the country will be well balanced and supplemented. The *Constitution* is both chronicler and commentator. Its editorial opinions, its contributions to the drift of current discussion, its honest and salutary advice are derived from one end of the country to the other. It aims always to be the brightest and the best—newly original and piquant. It aims particularly to give the news impartially and fully, and to keep its readers informed of the drift of current discussion and to furnish them with the best and most contemporaneous. It aims, in short, to never deserve to be known as "the leading southern newspaper." Bill will continue to contribute his unique letters, which gain in saving humor by the day. He is a man of great wit and quaintness, fit to collect a good thing, and "Uncle Remus" has in preparation a series of negro myth legends, illustrating the folk-lore of the old plantation. In every respect The *Constitution* for 1880 will be better than ever.

The *Constitution* will be well edited, and will contain the news of the week and contain the best and freshest matter to be found in any other weekly from a daily office. Its news and miscellaneous contents are the freshest and its market reports the latest.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

This, the best, the most reliable and most popular agricultural journal in the South, is derived from the original establishment of THE *CONSTITUTION*. It is still edited by Mr. W. L. Jones, and is devoted to the best interests of the farmers of the South. It is the organ of the Weekley *Constitution*.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Constitution	50¢ per year.
"	50¢ 6 months
Weekly Constitution	25¢ 6 months
"	15¢ 12 months
"	12¢ 10 months
"	10¢ 8 months
"	8¢ 6 months
"	6¢ 4 months
"	5¢ 2 months
"	4¢ 1 month
"	3¢ 1 month
"	2¢ 1 month
"	1¢ 1 month
"	12¢ 1 year
"	10¢ 1 year
"	8¢ 1 year
"	6¢ 1 year
"	5¢ 1 year
"	4¢ 1 year
"	3¢ 1 year
Wealthy Constitution and Cultivator	30¢ for one year.
THE CONSTITUTION.	Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 7, 1880.

CHEAP, and at the same time good newspapers, will soon be an impossibility. The tariff makes this the case to benefit a handful of eastern paper-makers.

SENATOR McDONALD has introduced a bill to make Indianapolis a port of entry. Our senators should have the word "Atlanta" interlined in that bill.

DO the people want good newspapers at reasonable rates? If they do, let them pour petitions into congress until the combinations of the paper are rendered powerless. Let the villains of the tank in the matter of paper be done. It will not do to say that all the jobs be taken out of that instrument at once, for the jobbers, when combined, are more powerful in congress than the people.

The Chicago convention will consist of 604 members, thus requiring 305 to nominate the republican candidate for president. If Grant gets the delegations of Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois, as he expects to do, he will need in addition but 155 out of the 276 southern delegates. He can afford to let Sherman, Blaine and Co. have 121 southern delegates and all the northern states except the three that we have mentioned. Grant has practically secured the delegations of New York and Pennsylvania, and it is understood that the convention of Illinois will be held about the first of March in order to swell his boom. Logan and Washburne are old enemies, but both are working to give Grant the delegation of his own state.

The price of newspapers is going up all over the country, and the people have no right to complain of any such increase as long as they permit the paper ring to cramp the tariff bill with provisions that permit them to demand any price for print-paper that suits them best. In Canada print-paper is three cents a pound cheaper than it is in this country. Why? The ring has put into our industry-clad tariff heavy duties on soda ash and other chemicals that are used in making paper, and also a duty of twenty per cent on foreign print-paper. The duty on foreign paper is perhaps all right—at least it is from the protectionists point of view; but the duties on the chemicals are simply jobs of the worst description. Because we cannot produce these chemicals in this country in sufficient quantities, the ring have induced congress to place foreign chemicals beyond our reach, thus enabling them to name their own profits. Taking advantage of the generally upward tendency of the prices, they are squeezing the publishers unmercifully, and the publishers in turn will soon be compelled to levy the new impositions of the ring on the consumers of newspapers. When the consumers of papers gain as much influence at Washington as the paper ring, perhaps we will have free chemicals; and to hasten that time, perhaps the sooner subscriptions are increased the better.

The Queen's Speech.
The speech with which the queen opened parliament on Thursday is only important as an announcement of the policy of a ministry that trembles at the approach of a general election—of a ministry that hopes to escape defeat by its course during this session of parliament. The troubles of the government are two-fold, and it is difficult to say which is the more unpopular, its home or its foreign policy. The speech from the throne shows that Beaconsfield is determined to proceed in the organization of a south African empire. The word "union" or "confederation" in the queen's speech reads between the lines, "empire." The premier will have no little difficulty in defending his costly conquest for this purpose of two or three Dutch provinces and several rebellious tribes of Caffres and Zulus. The English people regard the whole business as a sad waste of life and treasure, and the government will be compelled to defend its course. It can gain no strength on this question.

A Georgia Cotton Mill.
No enterprise more illustrates the future that lies before the south as a manufacturing region than the Eagle and Phoenix mills of Columbus in this state. If the success of these mills has not been phenomenal, it has at least been remarkable enough to demonstrate beyond all question precisely what can be accomplished in this section in the way of manufacturing. Nearly every mill started in the south, and managed with anything like prudence and economy, has been successful; but the Eagle and Phoenix are conspicuous among all others as an example of what may be accomplished in this direction by a mixture of

prudence and economy with almost unbounded enterprise and energy.

At home affairs do not promise much better. The distress in both England and Ireland operates directly against the government, and especially will this be the case now that it is known that the government does not propose, as was rumored, to urge the abolition of primogeniture with a view of breaking up the whole entail system and facilitating the sale of lands. There is not a word on the all-important subject of land-reform in the speech except a mere reference to the progress of the work of the commission to inquire into the causes of agricultural distress throughout the kingdom. This is inevitable, and this means defeat to the government in the approaching struggle.

The liberals will attack the premier on all these questions. The election of a new house of commons will probably take place in November, and unless Beaconsfield goes beyond the liberals on the land-holding question—and there is danger in such a course—the government will doubtless proceed to settle a score with jingoism and torism that has been accumulating a long time. The settlement will be a thorough one, involving perhaps some changes that will amount to a social, as well as a political, revolution in the kingdom.

New Federal Prison, and Some Remarks.

The proposition to construct a federal prison for the confinement of persons convicted in the United States courts is one that ought, for several reasons, to commend itself to southern representatives in congress. If a prison is to be built, let it be in the south, where at present there is no proper place of confinement for such criminals. If in the south, it should be in Georgia, and if in Georgia the health and convenience of Atlanta should command this city to the attention of those who have the matter in hand.

The New York Times, alluding to the proposition, takes occasion to severely criticize the penal system of the south, and that of Georgia in particular, but the critic proposes no reform. Sitting—(to quote from the choice metropolitan dialect used by the coaching club)—in his richly caparisoned sanctum, the editor of our esteemed contemporary, the editor of the Georgia lease system, but his proper field of operations is in the south, where the great staple is produced. It is another remarkable fact that during the panic period, when the New England mills were running on half time, and in some instances, closing altogether, the Eagle and Phoenix mills kept steadily at work and made large profits, and what is true of the Eagle and Phoenix is also true of all the other southern mills. We do not look for the rapid erection in the south of such mills, but the success of the Columbus factory ought surely to stimulate the more modest enterprises. It is one of the cardinal principles of that party that dishonesty is the highest form of political honesty, and such attractive knaves as Blaine would receive party plaudits no matter of what crime he stood committed. This is a very serious state of affairs, but we know of no adequate remedy.

Years of bold corruption have blotted the public mind, and the defense of practical republicanism is a practical defense of every form of political fraud and dishonesty. In the meantime, even the mock investigation of the Maine bribery trials. Blaine is beating the presidential tom-tom in Washington, and Wallace R. White is suffering from a convenient case of the measles.

The Sad Situation in Maine.

Our respected, but misguided contemporary, the Burlington Hawkeye, alluding to the late Governor Smith, of Maine, and endeavoring to account for his sudden disappearance from public view under the auspices of Mr. Schurz himself, and it is more hopelessly corrupt at this moment than under the administration of Grant. Those who live in virtuous mansions should be reformatory, to be sure; but how are we to make it so? A penitentiary with the mitigation of a reformatory institution would, in the present condition of the class which contributes at least five-eighths of our convicts would be the very paradise of criminals, and we should presently have by odds the largest and most flourishing penitentiary on the habitable globe. This whole business is serious, and for that reason the production of the paper ring, perhaps will be able to do the work of the committee of safety at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves, that exemplary punishment—comparatively long terms for comparatively small crimes—is not precisely the remedy, for every day the year adds to the occupants of our county jails and to the number of convicts in the penitentiary; but what is to be done? This far in Georgia, the only recognition of this starting fat is an attempt on the part of the law to establish a rude and clumsy system of ethics by making the punishment exemplary, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our coketries at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—

The Sad Situation in Maine.

Our respected, but misguided contemporary, the Burlington Hawkeye, alluding to the late Governor Smith, of Maine, and endeavoring to account for his sudden disappearance from public view under the auspices of Mr. Schurz himself, and it is more hopelessly corrupt at this moment than under the administration of Grant. Those who live in virtuous mansions should be reformatory, to be sure; but how are we to make it so? A penitentiary with the mitigation of a reformatory institution would, in the present condition of the class which contributes at least five-eighths of our convicts would be the very paradise of criminals, and we should presently have by odds the largest and most flourishing penitentiary on the habitable globe. This whole business is serious, and for that reason the production of the paper ring, perhaps will be able to do the work of the committee of safety at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves, that exemplary punishment—comparatively long terms for comparatively small crimes—is not precisely the remedy, for every day the year adds to the occupants of our county jails and to the number of convicts in the penitentiary; but what is to be done? This far in Georgia, the only recognition of this starting fat is an attempt on the part of the law to establish a rude and clumsy system of ethics by making the punishment exemplary, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our coketries at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—

The Sad Situation in Maine.

Our respected, but misguided contemporary, the Burlington Hawkeye, alluding to the late Governor Smith, of Maine, and endeavoring to account for his sudden disappearance from public view under the auspices of Mr. Schurz himself, and it is more hopelessly corrupt at this moment than under the administration of Grant. Those who live in virtuous mansions should be reformatory, to be sure; but how are we to make it so? A penitentiary with the mitigation of a reformatory institution would, in the present condition of the class which contributes at least five-eighths of our convicts would be the very paradise of criminals, and we should presently have by odds the largest and most flourishing penitentiary on the habitable globe. This whole business is serious, and for that reason the production of the paper ring, perhaps will be able to do the work of the committee of safety at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves, that exemplary punishment—comparatively long terms for comparatively small crimes—is not precisely the remedy, for every day the year adds to the occupants of our county jails and to the number of convicts in the penitentiary; but what is to be done? This far in Georgia, the only recognition of this starting fat is an attempt on the part of the law to establish a rude and clumsy system of ethics by making the punishment exemplary, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our coketries at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves, that exemplary punishment—comparatively long terms for comparatively small crimes—is not precisely the remedy, for every day the year adds to the occupants of our county jails and to the number of convicts in the penitentiary; but what is to be done? This far in Georgia, the only recognition of this starting fat is an attempt on the part of the law to establish a rude and clumsy system of ethics by making the punishment exemplary, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our coketries at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves, that exemplary punishment—comparatively long terms for comparatively small crimes—is not precisely the remedy, for every day the year adds to the occupants of our county jails and to the number of convicts in the penitentiary; but what is to be done? This far in Georgia, the only recognition of this starting fat is an attempt on the part of the law to establish a rude and clumsy system of ethics by making the punishment exemplary, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our coketries at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves, that exemplary punishment—comparatively long terms for comparatively small crimes—is not precisely the remedy, for every day the year adds to the occupants of our county jails and to the number of convicts in the penitentiary; but what is to be done? This far in Georgia, the only recognition of this starting fat is an attempt on the part of the law to establish a rude and clumsy system of ethics by making the punishment exemplary, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our coketries at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves, that exemplary punishment—comparatively long terms for comparatively small crimes—is not precisely the remedy, for every day the year adds to the occupants of our county jails and to the number of convicts in the penitentiary; but what is to be done? This far in Georgia, the only recognition of this starting fat is an attempt on the part of the law to establish a rude and clumsy system of ethics by making the punishment exemplary, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our coketries at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves, that exemplary punishment—comparatively long terms for comparatively small crimes—is not precisely the remedy, for every day the year adds to the occupants of our county jails and to the number of convicts in the penitentiary; but what is to be done? This far in Georgia, the only recognition of this starting fat is an attempt on the part of the law to establish a rude and clumsy system of ethics by making the punishment exemplary, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our coketries at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves, that exemplary punishment—comparatively long terms for comparatively small crimes—is not precisely the remedy, for every day the year adds to the occupants of our county jails and to the number of convicts in the penitentiary; but what is to be done? This far in Georgia, the only recognition of this starting fat is an attempt on the part of the law to establish a rude and clumsy system of ethics by making the punishment exemplary, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our coketries at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves, that exemplary punishment—comparatively long terms for comparatively small crimes—is not precisely the remedy, for every day the year adds to the occupants of our county jails and to the number of convicts in the penitentiary; but what is to be done? This far in Georgia, the only recognition of this starting fat is an attempt on the part of the law to establish a rude and clumsy system of ethics by making the punishment exemplary, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our coketries at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves, that exemplary punishment—comparatively long terms for comparatively small crimes—is not precisely the remedy, for every day the year adds to the occupants of our county jails and to the number of convicts in the penitentiary; but what is to be done? This far in Georgia, the only recognition of this starting fat is an attempt on the part of the law to establish a rude and clumsy system of ethics by making the punishment exemplary, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our coketries at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves, that exemplary punishment—comparatively long terms for comparatively small crimes—is not precisely the remedy, for every day the year adds to the occupants of our county jails and to the number of convicts in the penitentiary; but what is to be done? This far in Georgia, the only recognition of this starting fat is an attempt on the part of the law to establish a rude and clumsy system of ethics by making the punishment exemplary, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our coketries at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves, that exemplary punishment—comparatively long terms for comparatively small crimes—is not precisely the remedy, for every day the year adds to the occupants of our county jails and to the number of convicts in the penitentiary; but what is to be done? This far in Georgia, the only recognition of this starting fat is an attempt on the part of the law to establish a rude and clumsy system of ethics by making the punishment exemplary, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our coketries at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves, that exemplary punishment—comparatively long terms for comparatively small crimes—is not precisely the remedy, for every day the year adds to the occupants of our county jails and to the number of convicts in the penitentiary; but what is to be done? This far in Georgia, the only recognition of this starting fat is an attempt on the part of the law to establish a rude and clumsy system of ethics by making the punishment exemplary, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our coketries at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves, that exemplary punishment—comparatively long terms for comparatively small crimes—is not precisely the remedy, for every day the year adds to the occupants of our county jails and to the number of convicts in the penitentiary; but what is to be done? This far in Georgia, the only recognition of this starting fat is an attempt on the part of the law to establish a rude and clumsy system of ethics by making the punishment exemplary, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our coketries at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves, that exemplary punishment—comparatively long terms for comparatively small crimes—is not precisely the remedy, for every day the year adds to the occupants of our county jails and to the number of convicts in the penitentiary; but what is to be done? This far in Georgia, the only recognition of this starting fat is an attempt on the part of the law to establish a rude and clumsy system of ethics by making the punishment exemplary, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our coketries at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves, that exemplary punishment—comparatively long terms for comparatively small crimes—is not precisely the remedy, for every day the year adds to the occupants of our county jails and to the number of convicts in the penitentiary; but what is to be done? This far in Georgia, the only recognition of this starting fat is an attempt on the part of the law to establish a rude and clumsy system of ethics by making the punishment exemplary, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our coketries at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves, that exemplary punishment—comparatively long terms for comparatively small crimes—is not precisely the remedy, for every day the year adds to the occupants of our county jails and to the number of convicts in the penitentiary; but what is to be done? This far in Georgia, the only recognition of this starting fat is an attempt on the part of the law to establish a rude and clumsy system of ethics by making the punishment exemplary, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our coketries at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves, that exemplary punishment—comparatively long terms for comparatively small crimes—is not precisely the remedy, for every day the year adds to the occupants of our county jails and to the number of convicts in the penitentiary; but what is to be done? This far in Georgia, the only recognition of this starting fat is an attempt on the part of the law to establish a rude and clumsy system of ethics by making the punishment exemplary, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our coketries at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves, that exemplary punishment—comparatively long terms for comparatively small crimes—is not precisely the remedy, for every day the year adds to the occupants of our county jails and to the number of convicts in the penitentiary; but what is to be done? This far in Georgia, the only recognition of this starting fat is an attempt on the part of the law to establish a rude and clumsy system of ethics by making the punishment exemplary, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our coketries at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves, that exemplary punishment—comparatively long terms for comparatively small crimes—is not precisely the remedy, for every day the year adds to the occupants of our county jails and to the number of convicts in the penitentiary; but what is to be done? This far in Georgia, the only recognition of this starting fat is an attempt on the part of the law to establish a rude and clumsy system of ethics by making the punishment exemplary, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our coketries at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves, that exemplary punishment—comparatively long terms for comparatively small crimes—is not precisely the remedy, for every day the year adds to the occupants of our county jails and to the number of convicts in the penitentiary; but what is to be done? This far in Georgia, the only recognition of this starting fat is an attempt on the part of the law to establish a rude and clumsy system of ethics by making the punishment exemplary, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our coketries at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves, that exemplary punishment—comparatively long terms for comparatively small crimes—is not precisely the remedy, for every day the year adds to the occupants of our county jails and to the number of convicts in the penitentiary; but what is to be done? This far in Georgia, the only recognition of this starting fat is an attempt on the part of the law to establish a rude and clumsy system of ethics by making the punishment exemplary, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our coketries at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves, that exemplary punishment—comparatively long terms for comparatively small crimes—is not precisely the remedy, for every day the year adds to the occupants of our county jails and to the number of convicts in the penitentiary; but what is to be done? This far in Georgia, the only recognition of this starting fat is an attempt on the part of the law to establish a rude and clumsy system of ethics by making the punishment exemplary, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our coketries at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves, that exemplary punishment—comparatively long terms for comparatively small crimes—is not precisely the remedy, for every day the year adds to the occupants of our county jails and to the number of convicts in the penitentiary; but what is to be done? This far in Georgia, the only recognition of this starting fat is an attempt on the part of the law to establish a rude and clumsy system of ethics by making the punishment exemplary, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our coketries at the north to protest against even this experiment as unduly cruel—as a discrimination against a class in fact. We are beginning to perceive, ourselves

**TUTT'S PILLS**

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nervous Convulsions, Pain in the Head, with dull Numbness, fullness under the Shoulders, fullness in the abdomen, a disposition to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Loss of Spirit, with a feeling of Drowsiness, Flattering at the Heart, Drowsiness, etc., are symptoms of this Disease. The eyes Yawn, Sigh, Headache, with fits of great and highly colored Urine. THE WARTHOG IS UNLENTED. Serious Diseases will soon be developed.

TUTT'S PILLS are now in use, and cures are to be seen in every place where they are sold.

Dr. L. GUY LEWIS, Union, Ark., says:

"I have used TUTT'S PILLS with success, and have recommended them to my friends. They are good and safe."

Office 32 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

Chat Hair on Women's Cheeks in a Glowing Red by a simple application of this Dye. It is safe, and does no harm. Sold by Druggists. Office 33 Murray Street, New York.

hair sat ready w/ new folat in TRADE



MURKIN, FEBRUARY 14, 1870.

In the year 1870, there were many negro prisoners confined in the jail of this country, who were very badly afflicted with that most baneful disease, syphilis. In my official capacity as Sheriff, I employed Capt. C. T. Swift, then a resident of this place, to cure them under a contract—no expense. He administered to them his own salve, called "The Specific," and in a few weeks I felt bound, under my contract, to pay him out of the country treasury, as he had effected a complete and radical cure.

In testimony of the above I have hereto set my official signature and seal, the date above written.

A. S. GILES,

Ordinary Houston County, Ga.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., February 14, 1870.

We take pleasure in saying that the S. S. is giving good satisfaction. We have had excellent results from a number of cases. One patient, a man, was cured of a disease which had existed six years, and another, a woman, of one which had existed four years. Both were cured entirely with two bottles, and speaks in the highest terms of the efficacy of the Specific.

Dr. J. H. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga., says:

"I have used TUTT'S PILLS with success, and have recommended them to my friends. They are good and safe."

Office 32 Murray Street, New York.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK THE GREAT TRADE MARK

English.

An unflinching cure

for Seminal

Disorders.

Impotency.

Inflammation of the

Testicles.

Dysuria.

Dysentery.

Dyspepsia.

Dysuria.

Dysentery.

Dyspepsia.

Dysuria.

Dysentery.

D

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, close in Liverpool yesterday at 74d; in New York, 12c; in Atlanta, 12½c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, northerly to westerly winds slightly fitter by falling barometer, no decided change in temperature, and partly cloudy weather with local showers.

Daily Weather Report.

Observe the Office, Royal George, U. S. A., KIRKAL HOUSE, February 6, 1880, a.m.
All observations taken at the same moment of each time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Wind.	Wind.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Athens	30.22	44	4	0.0	Clear.
Atlanta	30.20	44	34	0.0	Clear.
Concord	30.20	45	4	0.0	Clear.
Gainesville	30.47	49	64	0.0	Fresh.
Indiantown	30.27	47	64	0.0	Fresh.
Knoxville	30.20	47	70	0.0	Fresh.
Montgomery	30.45	48	64	0.0	Fair.
New Orleans	30.45	48	64	0.0	Fair.
Savannah	30.45	48	68	0.0	Cloudy.

"90 per cent. being compete saturation."

Normal Temperature, 55°; Normal Wind, 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gage, 6° & 5°, inclusive.

Barometric Pressure, 30 to 14; Relative Barometric Pressure, 100 to 95, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA. February 6, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Wind.	Wind.	Rainfall.	Weather.
6:31 a.m.	30.40	35	61	0.0	Fresh.
11:45 a.m.	30.44	34	61	0.0	Fair.
2:30 p.m.	30.45	34	61	0.0	Clear.
2:50 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
3:00 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
3:15 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
3:30 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
3:45 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
4:00 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
4:15 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
4:30 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
4:45 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
5:00 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
5:15 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
5:30 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
5:45 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
6:00 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
6:15 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
6:30 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
6:45 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
7:00 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
7:15 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
7:30 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
7:45 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
8:00 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
8:15 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
8:30 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
8:45 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
9:00 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
9:15 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
9:30 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
9:45 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
10:00 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
10:15 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
10:30 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
10:45 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
11:00 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
11:15 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
11:30 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
11:45 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
12:00 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
12:15 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
12:30 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
12:45 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
1:00 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
1:15 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
1:30 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
1:45 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
2:00 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
2:15 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
2:30 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
2:45 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
3:00 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
3:15 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
3:30 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
3:45 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
4:00 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
4:15 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
4:30 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
4:45 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
5:00 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
5:15 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
5:30 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
5:45 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
6:00 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
6:15 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
6:30 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
6:45 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
7:00 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
7:15 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
7:30 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
7:45 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
8:00 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
8:15 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
8:30 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
8:45 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
9:00 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
9:15 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
9:30 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
9:45 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
10:00 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
10:15 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
10:30 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
10:45 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
11:00 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
11:15 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
11:30 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
11:45 a.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
12:00 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
12:15 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
12:30 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
12:45 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
1:00 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
1:15 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
1:30 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
1:45 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
2:00 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
2:15 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
2:30 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
2:45 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
3:00 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
3:15 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
3:30 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
3:45 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
4:00 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
4:15 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
4:30 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
4:45 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
5:00 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
5:15 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
5:30 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
5:45 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
6:00 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
6:15 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
6:30 p.m.	30.45	35	60	0.0	Clear.
6:45 p.m.</					